

playing for time, then I can merely say that Genoa is a charming city, but we all have other obligations and other duties which call us elsewhere.

The French leader emphasized repeatedly that France had sided with Belgium on a question of principle and not because she wished to line herself up against Great Britain. The vital problem was that of protection of the property in Russia of foreigners, and France believed that Belgium was nearer the truth in treating this important question. France, M. Barthou declared, desired only to maintain always her long time friendship and union with England.

Makes French Position Clear.

M. Barthou's initial request that questions be put to him on the status of the conference met with no response, which brought the pleasantries: "Gentlemen, your silence is not helpful."

"Then let me say what is in my mind frankly and openly, and do not forget that my words are carefully chosen and that I speak as the chief representative of the French Government. We have been here a month. Some newspapers—and I am not referring especially to American or English—seemed to doubt the sincerity of France and seemed also to doubt the sentiments with which we came to Genoa. But we have collaborated in every possible way. France gave proof of her good will and loyalty and continually made concessions so that the conference could go on.

"At the outset we had semi-official conversations with the Russians at Mr. Lloyd George's villa, and my attitude was approved by the French Government. Then came the sensational disclosure of the Russo-German separate treaty. You know how everybody felt about that.

Call Treaty Blow in the Back.

"If France, as alleged by some, possessed secret or sinister intentions, that was her opportunity to wreck the conference. While we were sitting unofficially with the Russian delegates and meeting them officially around the tables of the Commission on Russian Affairs we were struck in the back. Had we left the conference then and there, had we wrecked it, I believe there are few people in the United States or England who would have blamed us. Yet, despite this blow from behind, we continued loyally with the work. Nothing could have better shown our good intentions."

The French Foreign Minister then traced the events of the last week and explained how the question of the pre-war debts was satisfactorily settled by the memorandum of the Powers to Russia and how the problem of the war debts also was arranged. Mr. Lloyd George and M. Barthou then provided an agreement was reached on the question of private property.

"Belgium never liked our treatment of this problem in the memorandum," continued M. Barthou. "I had it amended so that it conformed more with the Cannes resolutions. Then I went to Paris and found great excitement there among the public, and our parliamentary commissions were used in holding the amendment. The amendment was not categorical enough on the question of foreign property.

"I was instructed to support Belgium's cause, but that does not mean that we have chosen from among our friends. We have taken sides merely on the question of principle. There is no suggestion of preference as concerns England or Belgium."

That M. Barthou seemed to believe that the present impasse posed great political importance was evident from the fervor with which he entered upon a eulogy of both England and Belgium for what they had accomplished in the great war.

"Throughout the entire world," he said with emotion, "not one person will fail to render homage to Belgium for what she did for civilization, for England and the United States achieved the greatest revolution in history when they imposed upon themselves compulsory military service. England by permitting her troops to serve under the command of a French General showed her greatness."

"We love England and Belgium equally, but believing that Belgium is nearer the truth in the vital problem of private property we have sided with Belgium. Yet we have not sided against England. Three men may be good friends yet disagree on one point. That does not mean that they pursue follow the same path together and maintain friendship and union."

Italy May Make Treaty.

The Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Schanzer, is devoting all his activities to maintaining a united front among the Allies and to finding a formula which will satisfy the Belgians and allow them to give their adherence to the Russian memorandum, thus rendering unnecessary any reservation on the part of France.

If, despite Signor Schanzer's efforts, this united front is impossible, the suggestion is gaining ground that any country will be free to conclude separate accords with Russia, as Germany did at Rapallo. It is even asserted that Czechoslovakia has already negotiated an economic accord with Russia which may be signed at any moment.

The opinion prevails in the Italian delegation that should a collective agreement with Russia be impossible, Italy ought to make separate accords with the least possible delay, as it is believed England would do.

There is an impression among the delegates that as soon as others begin to make separate treaties with Russia, France and Belgium would follow suit, because otherwise they would find themselves completely cut out of the Russian market—a state of affairs which is to the advantage of the other Powers and entirely to the disadvantage of France and Belgium.

The whole situation here is complicated by the discussion over Russian oil. The Italian newspaper *Secolo* says it is impossible to allow Russian oil to become a British monopoly.

PARIS PREDICTS END OF PARLEY IN A WEEK

Can See No Hope of Harmony on Russian Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 7.

Well informed political circles in Paris do not believe that there is the slightest possibility of the Genoa conference lasting another week. Although the strides in the British press are all directed against Poincaré, alleging a deliberate intention of wrecking the conference by standing pat with Belgium on the question of private property rights and the sacredness of international treaties, the French writers insist, and not without some justification, that not only the United States but nations like Japan, Poland and the Little Entente realize the danger in the attitude of both M. Tschirch and Mr. Lloyd George, and especially the latter's willingness to strike a compromise with a Government which has never been misinterpreted by France.

According to the ablest French writers

Lloyd George Says "Let Us Go Down Like Men."

GENOA, May 7.—Premier Lloyd George, with his wife and daughter, attended evening services at the Sailors' Rest, where he addressed the British sailors and urged courage in dealing with difficulties.

The Premier alluded to the situation at the economic conference and said: "In life we sometimes have good weather, sometimes storms, and the last brings out the best that is in man. I, like you, have to encounter cross winds and stormy seas. We all know the virtue of courage in the face of any peril. If we don't bring the ship into port, we will go down like men."

The preacher suggested the singing of "Flight the Good Fight." Everybody, including Mr. Lloyd George, joined lustily in the hymn.

Mr. Lloyd George's mind is already made up to return to England after receiving Russia's refusal to accept the terms in the allied memorandum, or an alternative note, which will amount to the same thing. They point out that he will then appear before the British public to justify his attitude by blaming France and Russia, but according to the French view he will be treating ground dangerous enough to wreck forever his political career.

It is believed here that Lord Curzon will resign and that to appease his political opponents Mr. Lloyd George will offer the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs to Lord Derby, but in this view Lord Derby's strong friendship for France and his avowed intention to maintain the Anglo-French entente on a war basis are certain to provoke an immediate conflict between the two leaders, with Lord Derby as champion of the anti-Soviet and for the French, and backed up by the very nation the British Premier had hoped to line up for his own policy.

M. Millet, in a message from Genoa to Paris, says:

"As far as we are concerned we will do well to prepare for the departure of the British and all the consequences, it will bring. If England lets it be understood that she no longer is interested in continental affairs, although we can expect the early and inevitable return of our great ally, it is for France to beware, in common with her continental allies, that Genoa's conference is not followed by a recrudescence of disorder."

M. Pétinax, in *Echo de Paris*, foresees a break-up not later than May 10, while other writers believe a temporary arrangement may be obtained by one of the smaller nations asking for indefinite adjournment. But all are convinced that the British Premier's attitude will not be brought together on that part of the memorandum to Russia relating to private property, and that the conference henceforth is doomed to an ignominious end. Rumors to the effect that the British Premier against a moral principle which already has gained the approval of the United States.

LOYD GEORGE PICTURED 'VIOLENT' TO BARTHOLOMEW

'Times' Correspondent Says Conference Far From Amiable.

GENOA, May 7.—Wickham Steed in a dispatch sent to the London Times says he understands that in an interview with M. Barthou Saturday David Lloyd George spoke violently, telling M. Barthou that the entente between Great Britain and France was ended; that Great Britain considered herself henceforth free to seek and cultivate other friendships and that the British Government felt the conduct of France very deeply.

His advisers, the Premier was said to have added, long had urged him to make an agreement with Germany, even at the cost of abandoning British claims for reparations. He had stood by France when public feeling in England was against him, but now he must look in another direction.

PROPERTY PROTECTED BY TERMS, BRITISH VIEW

Delegate Says Experts Have Approved Memorandum.

GENOA, May 7.—Commenting on M. Barthou's speech to the correspondents, one of the British delegates said to-night that the French Foreign Minister appeared to suggest that Great Britain was less eager to defend the property rights of foreigners in Russia than Belgium and France. Such, he declared, was not the case. England had been called upon to omit anything justifiable in defense of her material interests. Moreover, British had five times as much property in Russia as the Belgians.

The property clause in the memorandum, he continued, had been approved by all the British experts, and also approved by the president of the British Federation of Industries and the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and the British delegation was confident that it afforded sufficient protection to the property holders.

BRITISH LABOR LEADER WARNS FRANCE OF WAR

Must Follow Such Policy Alone, Says Thomas.

LONDON, May 7.—A warning to France is given by the Right Hon. James Henry Thomas, labor leader, who has just returned from Berlin. Speaking at the labor demonstration in Derby today, he declared that with the possibility of war almost as threatening to-day as it was in August, 1914, owing to the possible failure of the Genoa conference, the position of the people of Great Britain should be made clear.

"If France is determined to follow a hike policy," he added, "she must proceed by herself, for the people of Great Britain are sick of war and are not going to be parties to it."

CHANGING AUTO TIRE FATAL TO RICH MAN

Illinoisan Dies on Overland Trip From Florida.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., May 7.—The body of William G. Crawford, wealthy farmer, who died here yesterday while traveling by automobile from Florida, was shipped to-day to his home at Peyton, Ill.

Crawford suffered a stroke, which physicians said followed unusual exertion occasioned by changing a punctured tire.

BRENTANO IN BUDAPEST.

BUDAPEST, May 7.—Theodore Brentano, the American Minister to Hungary, arrived here to-day. He will present his credentials during the week.

BELGIUM SEEKS DEAL WITH STANDARD OIL

Offer Pledges Non-Recognition of Soviet-Royal Dutch Contracts.

AIMS AT PROTECTION

Grozny Company Would Be Placed Under Control of U. S. Interests.

PROPERTY RIGHTS ISSUE

Americans Would Defend Belgians in Disputes With Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 7.

The importance of the Standard Oil Company's influence in world politics is daily growing more apparent. This New York Herald correspondent was informed from a reliable source this afternoon that the Belgian delegation in Genoa had been authorized to assure M. Gassoulin, director-general of the French branch of the Standard Oil Company, that if the American interests would support the Belgian position as to her private property rights in Russia (which are largely oil), Belgium would stand out against any recognition of eventual contracts between the Soviets and the Royal Dutch Company, especially in the Grozny area.

It is in this area where the Belgian interests are concentrated in the Caucasus, and as the protest against the Russian memorandum from Belgium followed the report that the Royal Dutch Company intended to make a private arrangement which virtually would have expropriated the Belgian Grozny company, it is believed the latter will place itself under the Standard Oil Company's protection and control.

It is understood that M. Gassoulin will spend a few days in Genoa and then will visit Brussels before leaving for the United States next week with M. Finau, head of the Banque de Paris et Pays-Bas, which represents the French Standard Oil Company.

Franco-American Oil Policy.

A new chance for establishing a community of interests with America is seen by the French Government in the oil fight at Genoa.

The hope is that this struggle will bring the United States and France together in defense of their mutual interests. Any policy that Washington may adopt in supporting the fight of the Standard Oil Company for equal treatment with the Royal Dutch Oil Company will therefore be strongly supported by the French Government.

The oil question involved at Genoa is still the absorbing topic, many insisting that it furnishes the key to the Genoa conference and its inception by the British.

Both companies are fighting hard in France, but the Standard Oil Company seems to be getting the upper hand here. The fight of the French branch and the Government's adoption of the open door policy. That French sympathies are clearly on the side of the Standard Oil interest in Russia, was indicated by one of the leading French oil authorities who is close to the Government, and who gave THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent the inside details of the situation.

Nothing Yet Signed.

"We know," he said, "that it is a fact that nothing has yet been signed between the Soviets and the Royal Dutch Company, but this is so only because the attention of Belgium and the United States was called to the danger threatening the interests in the present signature. The control of the Nobel fields through the purchase of a majority interest in the Nobel company was obtained by the Standard Oil Company early last year, and the control received the official approval of the Soviets, who then seemed to recognize the validity of pre-war concessions and of the right of the Nobel company and others to continue to exploit their fields."

"It was then that Col. Boyle, an adventurer and close to friends of the Rumanian Queen, appeared as an intermediary for the Royal Dutch Company, seeking to secure for that company various fields in the Grozny area, including the big Shidlov, Grozny and Mantchik fields. Here again is irrefutable evidence of the duplicity of the Bolsheviks. Here again is evidence of the unscrupulous greed and brutality of the Soviet Government, which is seeking to exploit the proletariat at work slaughtering and pillaging the workers while scheming to deliver the wealth of the country into the hands of exploiters as a means of continuing in power."

PORTUGUESE LEAVE NEW AIRPLANE BEHIND

Rough Seas Prevent Test at St. Pauls Rock.

Rio JANEIRO, May 7.—A dispatch received by the *Correio da Manhã* from the island of Fernando Noronha says that owing to the roughness of the sea it was impossible to dock the new airplane for the use of the Portuguese aviators, Capt. Coutinho and Saadoura, at the St. Pauls Rock from the *Correio da Manhã*. The plane is taking the craft to Fernando Noronha, for which port Coutinho and Saadoura have left the St. Pauls Rock on board the cruiser *República*.

The dispatch did not announce the future plans of the aviators in completing their flight from Portugal to Rio Janeiro.

According to the *Journal do Brasil*, the airplane will be transferred from the barge to the cruiser *República* at Fernando Noronha and the cruiser will return with it to St. Pauls Rock, where the aviators will await favorable weather for a new jump off.

Lisbon, May 7.—The Portuguese aviators have decided to make stops on the continuation of their flight at Ponta da Madeira, Macao, Bahia, Victoria and Rio de Janeiro.

FOUND ANYTHING?

As to, see if it is advertised in the Lost and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

CROSBY SAYS GENOA GIVES EUROPE NO FINANCIAL HOPE

Relief Seen in Banker's Conference in Paris—Hard Times Feared—German Failure to Disclose Real Debts and Assets Leaves Her Open to Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, May 7.

Soft money, with the prying press as the only remedy for financial difficulties, is an old and far reaching evil in German finance, Oscar T. Crosby, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in speaking of the present national predicament. German financiers, he said, who before the war played with such ideas as uncovered and unlimited paper currency, have permitted soft money to become the corner stone of their system since the war. "It is unique in history that a country such as Germany has found such a large market for paper money, where the value was not defined, and therefore worthless," he said.

Mr. Crosby sees a period of hard times not far distant, detecting the first indications in the reduced credits which German banks accord German industry. He believes the Genoa conference will amount to nothing, because the German government will not disclose its real debts and assets, something which will come out of the international bankers' conference in Paris on May 23. He fears, however, that the failure of Germany to make a courageous move in disclosing her real debts and assets will leave the nation in the minority and exposed to attack by enemies who are more interested in crippling Germany politically than in restoring her to a state of financial stability.

In his survey of conditions here for

the benefit of the United States Government and American bankers, he perceived a day of reckoning ahead. In reply to the German argument that printing paper at home cannot afford Germany's ability to pay her debts abroad, he said that the 200,000,000,000 paper marks already held abroad constitute an obligation to foreigners which the German nation must meet some day, and until that obligation is provided for there would be insufficient basis of security for large foreign loans.

Foreign noteholders, he continued, should German production increase and the mark rise, could upset the mark by beginning to cash in their bank notes on Germany. Mr. Crosby did not think there was a large amount of German wealth hidden in foreign banks. He approved the Genoa declaration against an international arrangement obliging banks to disclose the secrets of their depositors' accounts.

"American banks would not admit of this intrusion," he declared, "and also German banks resent such suggestions. Were such a law passed the money now in banks outside Germany would flow into American strong boxes, defeating the purpose of such financial control."

Mr. Crosby was surprised at the amount of real goods the Germans obtained abroad for their paper marks. But he admitted that what goods were obtained may have given the people the necessary minimum of comforts and luxuries to check discontent and revolution immediately after the armistice.

GOMPERS THANKFUL U. S. IS NOT AT GENOA

Attacks Parley as International Grab for Oil and Tells of Soviet Raid in Georgia.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 7.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to-day issued a statement attacking the Genoa conference in connection with the international oil situation and expressing thankfulness that America is not participating in it.

"A most vital factor in the international grab for oil now engrossing attention at Genoa," said Mr. Gompers, "is brought to light by a protest from the exiled labor government of Georgia which has come to the attention of the American Federation of Labor."

"Georgia's democratic labor government was driven out of the country brought under Soviet control by Soviet troops and Turk mercenaries and the key to the whole oil situation brought under Bolshevik control. The importance of the Soviet raid of Georgia and the policy now being developed at Genoa will be understood when it is borne in mind that much of the vast Caucasus oil field is in Georgia and all of the pipe lines pass through Georgia."

"The labor government of Georgia was recognized de facto in 1920 both by the Entente and by the enemy states, and de jure in 1921. However, international finance could not deal with a democratic government, which was the basis of the property rights of the inhabitants of Georgia as it could with the Soviets, who are ready to sell anybody's rights to secure the means to maintain their power."

Therefore an invasion of Georgia was jointly organized by the savage hordes of Turkey and the equally savage red army of the Soviet Union, which was the formation of its international capitalist, who were promised the oil concessions, worth billions of dollars.

"The successful carrying out of this bloody conspiracy led the Soviets to send a delegate to Genoa to speak for the State of Georgia and to appeal for recognition by England and other Governments. The exiled Georgian Government also sent a protest to Genoa—a protest in which it called attention to the fact that the justice of its terrible accusations against the Soviets has been admitted by the highest degree of falsification of the will of the working people of Georgia. The aforementioned Soviet created by the occupying power, without the consent of the Georgian people, was elected by resolution, soldier officials and aliens, and its presidium is composed of members of the government of occupation and of its head office. There is not one single Georgian soldier, not one single Georgian worker, not one single Georgian peasant in it. All the gentlemen are nothing but mercenaries in the pay of Moscow, whose orders they must carry out."

"Here again is irrefutable evidence of the duplicity of the Bolsheviks. Here again is evidence of the unscrupulous greed and brutality of the Soviet Government, which is seeking to exploit the proletariat at work slaughtering and pillaging the workers while scheming to deliver the wealth of the country into the hands of exploiters as a means of continuing in power."

DUBLIN GETS BODIES OF IRISH WAR HEROES

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Dublin, May 6.

The bodies of sixty-four Irish soldiers killed in France while serving with the British army, arrived to-day on board the steamship *Millwater* for reinterment. They were exhumed from American cemeteries in France at the request of the famous hero.

The shipment includes the bodies of soldiers from all four provinces of Ireland and from nearly every county, from the body of a young man, Patrick Gallagher of the Knights of Columbus.

IRREGULARS QUITTING DUBLIN PORT OFFICES

DUBLIN, May 7 (Associated Press).—The body of a man, who had been shot through the heart, was found in Gortin, County Tipperary. A man named to his clothing read: "Beware! Convicted spy."

A gang of armed men shot and killed Anthony McConville near Portadown, Armagh, last morning.

The evacuation by the Irish Republican army irregulars of the Port Board offices, seized by them some time ago, is under way. The officers in command said it was intended to leave an armed guard to protect the offices.

LOYD GEORGE PACT DEPENDS ON RUSSIA

All Over in Genoa if She Evades, M. Barthou Tells Correspondents.

ALLIES READY TO RATIFY

Moscow Can Do So Only After Special Arrangement Is Made.

GENOA, May 7 (Associated Press).—In the course of his conversation to-day with the American and British correspondents, this question was put to M. Barthou: "If the Russian reply is evasive, what will France's attitude be on the non-aggression pact?"

He answered: "If it is evasive, all is over. The non-aggression pact can only be taken up in the event of a preliminary accord with Russia. Germany signed the treaty of Versailles, and Article 10 of the covenant of League of Nations provides that countries shall not attack one another. Russia has not signed the treaty of Versailles, and a non-aggression pact is impossible unless some arrangement with Russia is brought about by the Genoa conference."

Premier Lloyd George, however, is hard at work elaborating his compact, which is interpreted as a sign that he has not given up all hope of reaching a satisfactory understanding with Russia. He is supposed to have reached the conclusion that it is best to refer all frontier questions to international arbitration of the League of Nations, also, of course, leaving France free to exercise all the privileges granted to her by the Versailles treaty.

The non-aggression pact, which may never see the light of day, it is understood has practically been agreed upon. Primarily a British proposition, it has been modified to meet the suggestions of the other Powers.

It is learned authoritatively that the draft provides that after signature at Genoa, it must be ratified by the respective governments before becoming operative. The pact declares substantially that if one country attacks another, then the other signatories shall immediately confer for the purpose of deciding upon steps to put an end to acts of aggression, which threaten the peace of Europe. The consultation clause follows the lines of the four Power Pacific pact arranged at Washington.

France has already announced that she will sign the pact only on the understanding that guarantees provided by treaties, including the Versailles treaty, shall be maintained and included in the pact. It is learned also that Japan insists upon the maintenance of the Versailles guarantees because of her geographical and economic relations with Siberia.

FOREIGN BUYERS EMPTY GERMAN FOOD SHOPS

Cost of Nearly All Necessities Jumps in Consequence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, May 7.

Selling out the fast diminishing stocks of German shops to foreign buyers is becoming a serious menace. In so far as foodstuffs are concerned, sugar has virtually disappeared from the retail market, and prices have doubled in consequence. Germany used to have a flourishing best sugar industry, but a sugar combine obtained control last autumn, closing production factories. The combine then shut down on deliveries to retail stores, reserving a large amount for export or future sales.

A similar situation exists in canned goods. Although German crops were plentiful last year, canned vegetables and condiments are scarcely to be found in German groceries today. The south German cheesemakers stopped selling a large part of their product to the German people. All these industries are seeking the Government's permission to export their goods.

The German people are particularly bitter because the fishermen have secured freedom for their trade and are sending the bulk of their catch to the Dutch markets. There is a marked fish shortage, with high prices, in the Berlin market. Dutch fishermen likewise are discontented.

The Government has renounced its policy of rigid trade control, the people now find a large part of their food supply going into foreign markets.

KRESTINSKY TO GIVE UP SOVIET POST IN BERLIN

Moscow May Dispatch Krasins to Succeed Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Moscow, May 7.

It is now definitely known that M. Krestinsky, charge d'affaires of the Soviet delegation here, will return to Russia shortly. Soviet officials say Leonid Krasins will succeed him in Berlin as his successor if he could find some one to take his place in London. He is well fitted, as he lived for years in Germany.

The Moscow Government is taking immediate steps to send an Ambassador and Consul to Germany. M. Rakovsky, head of the Ukrainian Soviet republic, also is considered a likely candidate for Ambassador. He comes from a large landowning and aristocratic family in southern Rumania, and was graduated from Paris schools with the degrees of doctor of medicine and of law. After spending his fortune in Paris he became a Socialist and later joined the Bolshevik party.

\$25,000,000 FOR RELIEF GIVEN BY AMERICANS

Red Cross and Quakers Sent Sum to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, May 7.

Americans gave more than \$25,000,000 for relief in Germany during the last two years through the Red Cross and the Quakers, according to the latest report of the County Express. A sum included in his clothing read: "Beware! Convicted spy."

About one-third of the money was expended through the home organization, the remainder largely through the Quakers. The American Dairy Cattle Company continues the feeding of cows sent from America. Because of opposition raised by German cattle raisers, who feared competition, this organization is sending funds for the purchase of cattle here.



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